



Borough of Rawtenstall

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ANNUAL REPORT

1965

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

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BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

T. S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

C. CUNLIFFE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

L. T. SIMPSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

A. H. FISHER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., O.N.C. (Building)

A. HALLIWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

J. M. DAVEY, INTERMEDIATE DIPLOMA

Clerks :

MISS J. VIPHAM (Resigned 1.10.65)

MRS. E. PINCHBECK (Started 4.10.65)

MISS C. A. MADEN

To the Mayor and Members of the Rawtenstall Borough Council:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1965 on the health of the inhabitants of the town.

During the year there was a marked reduction in the number of cases of infectious diseases, the only outstanding disease being measles. It was pleasing to note that there were only two cases of whooping cough during the year, and once again there were no cases of diphtheria.

At the time of writing this letter there have been some recent cases of diphtheria in the Chesterfield area and this serves as a reminder that it is essential to maintain the level of immunity against this disease at all times.

The birth rate was fairly steady for last year in comparison with the previous year, but it is good to note that there were only eight infant deaths which was an improvement on the previous year.

For the seventh year in succession there have been no maternal deaths, and again this reflects credit on the domiciliary and hospital maternity services, this can only be maintained if all expectant mothers require and receive adequate antenatal care.

There was an increase in the deaths during the year, again being principally in those cases due to heart diseases and cancer. Unfortunately there was a slight increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis.

I can not emphasise too often the need for the maintenance of high standards in food handling, whether it be any individual home or in outside catering such as restaurants, hotels or cafes. Every person handling food in any shop or firm must have high standards of personal hygiene and must also impart this to any staff whom they employ.

May I reiterate previous years' comments on the need for all milk to be heat treated in order to eliminate brucellosis which has been eliminated in Scandinavian countries and is well on the way to be eliminated in Northern Ireland. If it can be done in these countries, then I am sure it should be tackled here.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Health Committee of the Council, the Officers of the Corporation and the Staff of the Health Department for their help at all times.

Yours sincerely,

T. SEYMOUR-JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A .

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Registrar General's estimated population figures for mid year 1965 was 23,290. The adjusted birth rate was 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the national rate of 18.1, the adjusted death rate was 15.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national rate of 11.5.

The infant mortality rate was 22.7 per 1,000 live births compared with the national rate of 19.0.

There were 8 infant deaths of which 6 occurred in the first four weeks of life. There were no maternal deaths.

There were 104 cases of infectious disease notified. The district was apparently completely free from diphtheria and poliomyelitis. No cases of food poisoning were notified.

Milk and public water supplies gave satisfactory results on sampling except that organisms causing undulant fever were present in 5 milk samples.

Efforts have been continued to reduce industrial smoke pollution and propaganda is being carried out to induce householders to reduce pollution from domestic fires. The Council has not yet adopted a scheme for the control of smoke pollution from domestic premises.

Discretionary and Standard Grants for the improvement of houses were approved in 127 cases.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,528
Number of Inhabited Houses - according to the Rate Books	..	..								8,576
Number of Inhabited Houses - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..					8,079
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£593,072
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..								£2,300
Population - Registrar General's Estimate (Mid-year 1965)	..	..								23,290
Population - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,575
Population - Census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,426
Population - Census 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,869

BIRTHS

								Male	Female	Total
Live Births	(Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	144	315
	(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	15	37
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	159	352
Still Births	(Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
	(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9

DEATHS

Infantile	(Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
	(Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Maternal	(Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
	(Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
	(
	(Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-

Neo-natal Mortality - infants under four weeks of age 3 3 6

Total number of Deaths from all Causes 202 204 406

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population 15.1
Adjusted Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population 16.6
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 24.9
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births 22.7
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Total Births -
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births 17.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births 41.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births 17.0
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population 17.4
Adjusted Death Rate, per 1,000 Population 15.5
Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System 0.09
Death Rate from Cancer 2.92

ENGLAND AND WALES

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population 18.1
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population 11.5
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births 19.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births 13.0
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births 0.25

CAUSE OF DEATH					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	2	-	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	7	3	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..			11	3	14
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				16	18	34
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..			35	35	70
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	48	35	83
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..		1	5	6
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	21	48	69
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	6	11	17
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	4	6
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	15	8	23
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..			1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..		3	-	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..			-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	1	2	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..		-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				13	11	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	6	2	8
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	3	4	7
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	4	3	7
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..		1	-	1
TOTALS					202	204	406

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH

Year	Popu- lation	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Infant Mort. per 1,000 Live Births	Actual Still Births	Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births
			Actual		All Births			
			Leg.	Illeg.				
1965	23,290	15.5	315	37	16.6	22	9	-
1964	23,510	14.1	328	26	16.7	28	5	-
1963	23,830	16.5	373	24	16.7	18	12	-
1962	23,860	15.2	368	25	16.5	28	4	-
1961	23,910	15.6	340	22	15.1	8	6	-
1960	23,970	14.8	355	19	15.6	32	6	-
1959	24,030	17.4	306	15	13.4	28	7	-
1958	24,230	15.7	319	12	13.7	18	12	2.92
1957	24,430	17.0	317	19	13.8	15	6	-
1956	24,650	14.4	312	17	13.3	15	8	-
1955	24,840	16.9	324	10	13.4	33	11	-
1954	24,900	16.1	329	9	13.6	30	4	2.92
1953	24,950	21.7	339	13	14.1	23	9	2.77
1952	25,140	14.0	319	24	13.6	32	8	2.85
1951	25,320	16.8	322	12	13.2	33	11	-
1950	25,350	15.5	339	16	14.0	37	7	2.76
1949	25,220	15.4	368	18	15.3	28	5	-
1948	25,140	14.2	389	19	16.2	48	13	3.93
1947	24,630	15.3	486	9	20.0	58	11	2.38
1946	24,300	14.2	365	23	15.9	35	15	7.35
1945	23,000	17.3	305	21	14.1	55	10	5.95
1944	23,630	15.5	386	16	17.3	57	9	4.86
1943	23,630	15.6	323	15	14.3	18	8	2.89
1942	26,030	12.6	307	10	12.9	35	18	-
1941	25,770	14.8	294	8	11.7	47	17	8.92
1940	26,030	14.8	274	5	10.7	47	12	-
1939	26,810	14.1	269	11	10.4	60	7	3.48
1938	27,070	14.0	311	10	11.8	62	12	6.00
1937	27,300	15.1	257	9	9.7	71	11	7.22
1936	27,710	14.4	323	12	12.0	59	20	-
1935	27,940	13.3	263	12	9.8	50	22	-
1934	28,020	12.4	340	17	12.7	78	12	2.71
1933	28,130	13.8	270	13	10.0	56	19	3.31
1932	28,500	13.2	307	9	11.0	63	21	8.90
1931	28,890	13.4	352	15	12.7	49	22	5.14
1930	28,660	13.2	330	13	11.9	84	22	-

S E C T I O N B .

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The County Council is responsible for the following local health services which are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme: Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council: Control of infectious diseases, provision of suitable water supplies, control of cleansing and disposal of refuse, inspection of all food and food preparing premises including the inspection of all meat carcasses at private slaughter-houses, sampling of food stuffs (milk, ice cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination, sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation, statutory nuisances, rodent control, offensive trades, smoke abatement and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria during 1965 is shown by the following table:

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION						
Under 1	1	2	3	4 - 7	7 - 15	16 and over
83	172	13	4	4	-	-

The number of children who were given a reinforcement injection during 1965 i.e. subsequent to complete course, is as follows:

AGE GROUP			
0 - 3	4 - 7	7 - 15	16 and over
137	32	17	-

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS DURING 1965

	Year of Birth					
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 - 1961	Others under 16
Oral Vaccine - 3 doses of 3 drops	25	241	58	33	77	108

In addition 482 reinforcement doses were given to persons of all ages

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CORRECTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1956 TO 1965

DISEASE	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	5	6	20	17	22	4	1	2	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia)	34	47	23	29	27	29	8	8	11	5
Acute Influenzal ")										
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	13	12	-	2	1	3	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethergica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	307	2	95	38	29	2	30	3	1	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	42	306	174	142	272	331	13	222	417	73
Whooping Cough	86	31	23	24	12	3	-	14	21	2
Malaria - Contracted Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	8	3	1	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	478	394	338	273	360	395	56	253	453	104

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following table shows the results of bacteriological and pathological examinations during the year:

<u>Details of Examinations</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Faeces Specimens</u>			
Dysentery	17	107	124
Typhoid	-	110	110
Salmonella	9	110	119
Coxsacki B ₄ virus	3	-	3
Poliovirus type 1 isolated	1	-	1
<u>Throat Swabs</u>			
C. Diphtheriae	-	2	2
Vincent's organisms	-	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS

There were five new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Enquiries are made in every case about the source of the infection, and family and other close contacts of the patient are examined.

At the beginning of the year there were ninety-seven cases of tuberculosis on the register. Seven cases were added and forty-seven cases taken off the register, leaving a total of fifty-seven cases on the register at the end of the year. The following table gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

PARTICULARS OF CASES ON REGISTER DURING 1965

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
No. of cases on register at beginning of year ..	50	32	82	9	6	15	59	38	97
No. of cases added to register during year	3	2	5	2	-	2	5	2	7
No. of cases removed from register during year:									
(a) Died	3	1	4	1	2	3	4	3	7
(b) Left district ..	6	5	11	-	1	1	6	6	12
(c) Recovered ..	16	7	23	3	1	4	19	8	27
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
No. of cases remaining on register at end of year	27	21	48	7	2	9	34	23	57

The following table gives the age groups of new cases taken on the register and deaths of cases removed from the register during 1965.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
—	3	2	2	-	3	1	1	2

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1946 - 1965

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1946	11	3	14
1947	7	1	8
1948	11	3	14
1949	9	-	9
1950	8	-	8
1951	7	1	8
1952	7	-	7
1953	6	-	6
1954	7	-	7
1955	8	-	8
1956	-	-	-
1957	4	-	4
1958	2	-	2
1959	3	-	3
1960	2	-	2
1961	3	1	4
1962	-	-	-
1963	1	-	1
1964	-	1	1
1965	2	-	2

S E C T I O N D .

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report for 1965. The report reviews work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors' during the calendar year, except in so far as the report on Public Cleansing covers the financial year up to the 31st March, 1966.

The improvement of housing standards in the town will continue to be, for some time, the number one priority task for the Department. However, present staff establishment is enabling wider aspects of environmental hygiene to be covered more adequately than in the past. It has been possible to give increased attention to premises where food is prepared and handled, and also to keep abreast of new legislation giving benefits to the community, as for instance by the new provisions covering offices and shops, and the provision of more adequate water supplies.

Further progress in the carrying out of slum clearance programmes, successful commencement of schemes to improve certain back to back property, and experience gained in the town's first improvement area made one realise how good the town's housing standards could be in a foreseeable future. Ten years have elapsed since the Committee embarked on their formidable programme based on a twenty year plan submitted in 1953 for the clearance or improvement of 3,000 sub-standard type houses in the Borough. At that time this affected over 30% of the houses in the town. The basic policy of the plan has not been materially changed over the years and this visualised it being necessary to effect the clearance of 2,100 unfit houses, carry out improvements to 700 houses (mainly back to back type) and review the condition of a further 200 border line houses on completion of the major clearance and improvement schemes. Details of the progress made are outlined in the body of the report, but briefly the present position is that the crystal gazing of 1956 has now been replaced by a reasonable sight of clearance completion by 1971. Progress has also been made with the improvement of the 700 unfit and associated houses, as 200 of these have either been improved or will be improved in the near future, and a programme for this work is at present being prepared which aims at completion of improvement schemes by 1975. Thus, the twenty year plan started in October 1955 could be accomplished in the allotted time. In these days of well laid plans going astray the Committee's achievement could be regarded as somewhat unique, although much remains to be done and factors could arise to frustrate this.

In the early 1950's it was not possible to give much thought to the 3,200 terraced type houses in the town, the majority of which could not be considered unfit, but were known to lack modern amenities. This type of house comprises another third of the town's property. It was hoped that they would not substantially deteriorate in the twenty year period and form the basis of another clearance programme.

This has not substantially happened, and the ever increasing owner-occupation of these houses - at present 80% - and their modernisation by grant aid, has undoubtedly played a big part. There now remains some 2,000 of these houses which require provision of certain amenities, and improvements are proceeding steadily by voluntary action. Although new procedure was tested during the year to deal with the improvement of over 100 houses on an area basis, improved legislation and financial aid is needed if we are to proceed with planned urban renewal. The tools provided in the past to deal with "physically obsolescent" property have in the main proved adequate, but as standards are raised to achieve "socially acceptable" property, better tools will be necessary than exist at present. There is also at present a lack of adequate legislation to ensure adequate maintenance of property which could prevent a premature creation of future slum clearance property.

The year saw the near completion of the inspection of offices and shop premises where new legislation seeks to improve working conditions of staff. Very few seriously defective premises were noted although 800 contraventions from 173 premises indicated that, in the main, employers awaited our visit rather than provide the necessary requisites as provided for in the legislation. Overall response to informal letters was good, but the position will be clearer in 1966 when re-visits have taken place.

Increased activity in connection with the inspection of food premises reveal that there is still a need for much education in the way of handling and display of food. There is still a surprising resistance from the public themselves against measures taken to safeguard food by suspicion of foods protected by glass screens, cabinets or hygienic wrappings.

A notable feature of the year in this branch of work was the starting up of a large food factory in the town. When fully developed in production and equipped with slaughtering facilities this factory could, in the near future, necessitate the employment of additional staff to cope with large scale meat inspection requirements.

The maintenance of a satisfactory regular refuse collection service is becoming increasingly difficult due to a shortage of suitable labour. The various aspects were closely examined during the year and several discussions took place with the Union representatives to meet changing circumstances, and also to attempt to improve the refuse collection service following holiday periods to provide higher standards of sanitation. The initiation of certain incentive bonus schemes, the provision of paper sacks to future Council houses and the adoption of this scheme to meet temporary storage difficulties were some of the new steps taken, and their success or otherwise will be reported upon next year.

I again wish to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to members of the Health and other Committees for their encouragement and support, and also to express my appreciation to other Chief Officers and their staff for their wholehearted co-operation.

With pleasure I again record the conscientious and unstinting service given by a very capable and loyal staff and body of employees, to whom I give my personal thanks.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

C. CUNLIFFE

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

1. PUBLIC SUPPLY

As a result of a re-grouping of water undertakings, the Bolton Corporation became the responsible authority on the 1st April, 1963, for the public water supply, which previously had been under the control of the Irwell Valley Water Board for the 8,464 houses on public supply, excluding ninety-five houses in the Cowpe district, which up to April, were supplied from mains provided and maintained by the Bacup Corporation. One hundred and two new houses and four existing were connected to the public supply during the year. This involved the laying of an additional 157 yards of 2", and 81 yards of 3" diameter water main to new houses and 487 yards of 2" and 682 yards of 3" diameter water main to existing houses, this latter work being involved with schemes to provide separate water services upon which comment is made later.

Upland surface water reservoirs at Clowbridge, Greenfold and Clough Bottom, all of which are chlorinated and filtered, provide the source for the main public supply. Owing to certain waters being derived from peaty moorlands, there is a liability to plumbo-solvency and the water is lime-treated to overcome this. From the tests made after treatment, the water was seen to have no significant plumbo-solvent action. The Undertaking reports that during the year, 672 samples of raw water were subject to bacteriological examination and partial analysis and 16 to full chemical analysis. In addition 1,783 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis, and 28 full chemical analysis. The results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality. This was also confirmed by the 4 samples of water submitted by this Authority for bacteriological examination, which were all satisfactory.

New legislation in the form of Section 96 of the Housing Act, 1964, enables local authorities to give financial assistance in tackling the problem of houses served by common water service pipes. There are several hundred properties in the town which are so served, and provision of a separate service pipe to the public main is very desirable from many aspects, the principal one being inadequate water pressure for the satisfactory running of a household. The Committee agreed to pay the Water Undertaking's cost in connecting an external stop tap to the water main up to a maximum of £15, including road reinstatement charges. Owners of affected property are responsible for their plumber's cost of work from the external stop tap into the ^{house} ~~town~~s. Administration of this scheme did not commence until March 1965, but 163 applications had been approved for financial assistance and 98 jobs completed by the end of the year. These figures give some idea of the need and welcome of the new provisions which incidental, to providing more adequate water supplies to many houses encouraged a number of owners to carry out further improvements by way of the standard grant scheme or the waste water closet conversion scheme.

2. PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Every attention was given to the quality of the private supplies in the area which covers 773 houses of which 221 are not within reasonable limits of the public supply. Fifty-nine samples were collected for bacteriological examination, of which 17 were found to be unsatisfactory. Four houses on private supply were connected to the public supply and schemes for supplying other houses with a satisfactory supply are awaiting details from the Water Undertaking.

The following figures illustrate the present position with regard to private water supplies and compares it with the position as it was in 1950, prior to water supply conversion schemes commencing:

	<u>Houses</u>
Connections made to public supply	1,096
Demolished	171
Schemes at present in hand	38
Affected by clearance programmes	294
Greenbank Private Water Supply (chlorinated) and not affected by clearance	186
Outstanding small supplies	77
	<hr/>
	1,862
	<hr/>
Isolated properties	221

It will be observed from the above table that, apart from the Greenbank supply, which is chlorinated, the number of outstanding houses (seventy-seven) on private supply is comparatively few in comparison with the figures obtaining a few years ago when account is made of schemes in hand and property due for demolition.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage scheme is on the separate system. The sewage disposal plant is situated in the neighbouring town of Haslingden and is controlled by the Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Bacup Outfall Sewage Board. Treatment is by precipitation and filtration, and the present plant is inadequate to meet present needs satisfactorily. Appreciable extensions are proposed to be carried out in the near future.

101 new houses have been connected to the sewerage system during the year, including the private development at Waingate Close, Rawtenstall where new sewers were laid. One new house and nine existing houses were connected to septic tanks. 250 houses are not on the water carriage system but the majority of these are outlying farms and cottages not connected by reason of their isolation.

There were 179 inspections made in connection with drainage defects and 299 complaints of blocked drains and closets were dealt with by the Department during the year. The employment of a man for the prompt release of blocked drains provides a valuable service and complaints are normally dealt with within 24 hours of receipt.

The Health Sub-Committee have powers delegated to them to enable expeditious action to be taken under the drainage provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Rivers Irwell, Limy Water and Whitewell Brook are polluted by industrial premises in the area and improvement in this matter is one of the chief sanitary requirements in the district, although in recent years the last mentioned stream has been appreciably improved and fishing takes place over an appreciable length.

The most offensive section of river is the Limy Water with an estimated dry weather flow of no more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day. When it is considered that the daily effluent from the two largest works on the banks is 2 million gallons, it can be seen that the stream is practically made up of trade waste during periods of drought.

Contact was made on a number of occasions during the year with the Mersey Rivers Board and the fullest co-operation was obtained from the officers concerned. One works in the area presents a particularly difficult problem, and again provided the source for many complaints which arose during the year which were referred to the Board.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of privy middens	7
No. of closets attached to these middens .. .	7
No. of pail closets	229
No. of dry ashpits (exclusive of middens) .. .	-
No. of waste water closets	1,508
No. of fresh water closets	7,529
No. of portable receptacles for refuse	9,477

Progress continues to be made in converting or abolishing the insanitary waste water closet which for so long has been a feature of the town's sanitary accommodation. One hundred and fifty-eight conversions were carried out, 58 through the Council's scheme of contribution whereby £15 is granted for each waste water closet converted, and 100 by way of discretionary or standard grants.

There still remain 1,508 waste water closets in the town and, during the year, a survey was made to assess the number of these likely to remain following clearance or improvement schemes. It appears that approximately 1,000 waste water closets are to be found at properties with an expectancy of life of more than 15 years.

In view of rising costs since the Council's contributory scheme commenced in 1952, and in order to give further encouragement to owners to abolish this highly unsatisfactory type of sanitary accommodation, it was decided to increase the contribution from £10 to £15. It was further decided to enforce conversion of waste water closets where tipper systems etc. became defective at properties with reasonable life, including the use of statutory procedure, if necessary.

So far as pail closet conversions are concerned, appreciable success has been achieved since 1952, mainly as a result of the Council's scheme to pay one half of approved costs of conversion. As can be seen from the table set out below, no pails remain at property with a reasonable life which are within 100 feet of the sewer and water supply i.e. the necessary condition to enable statutory action to be taken. There are, however, still an appreciable number of houses served by pails which are remote from sewers where it is very desirable that every encouragement to convert should be given. The new standard grant provisions contained in the 1964 Housing Act permitted financial assistance to be made towards the cost of septic tank installations, which enables the provision of modern amenities. To supplement this where owners are unable, for any reason, to provide all the 'five' amenities, the Health Committee agreed to extend their scheme for closet conversion only, to allow the cost of septic tank installation to be included in the grant of 'half cost'.

Since the Council's scheme was instituted in May 1952, applications have been approved for the conversion of 53 pail closets and 1,308 waste water closets. Grants approved total £1,530 in respect of pails, and £12,878 in respect of waste water closets.

The outstanding houses served by pails, collected by the department can be classified as follows:

Category	Class of Property		TOTAL
	Reasonable Life	Due for Demolition	
1. Pails within 100 ft. distance of sewer and water supply.	-	2	2
2. Pails within reasonable distance but some sewer extension required.	8	4	12
3. Pails requiring appreciable sewer extension or water supply.	5	-	5
4. Pails in remote areas unlikely to be sewered	49	45	94
TOTALS	62	51	113

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING 1965

The following table gives the number of inspections made by the public health inspectors during the year.

<u>SANITARY ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Air Pollution	243	3	246
Cleansing and Salvage	201	4	205
Disinfection	2	-	2
Drainage and Sewerage	96	83	179
Factories with Mechanical Power	23	2	25
Factories without Mechanical Power	-	1	1
Factories, others	2	-	2
Hairdressers	2	-	2
Infectious Diseases	123	110	233
Keeping of Animals	7	3	10
Nuisances (Miscellaneous)	155	24	179
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	158	85	243
Public Conveniences	41	-	41
Refuse Accommodation	590	264	854
River Pollution	7	-	7
Rodent Control	9	9	18
Sanitary Accommodation	115	56	171
Smoke Observations	10	-	10
Verminous Premises	3	2	5
Water Sampling	47	-	47
Water Supplies (private)	53	2	55
Water Supplies (public)	149	1	150

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Dwelling house repairs - H.A.	290	259	549
Dwelling house repairs - P.H.A.	61	99	160
Enquiries (Miscellaneous)	129	4	133
Improvement Grants	296	30	326
Overcrowding	2	-	2
Survey	598	1	599

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Food Inspection	28	4	32
Food Premises - Butchers	12	1	13
Catering Establishments	11	2	13
Confectioners	4	1	5
Fishmongers	1	-	1
Food Preparing	7	2	9
	<u>3475</u>	<u>1052</u>	<u>4527</u>

.....Cont'd

.....Cont'd.	b/fwd.	3475	1052	4527
Food Premises - Fried Fish Shops .. ..	..	4	2	6
Greengrocers .. ..	..	1	-	1
Grocers .. ..	..	19	1	20
Markets .. ..	..	13	1	14
Ice Cream Sampling .. ..	..	25	-	25
Meat Inspection .. ..	..	1331	5	1336
Milk Retailers .. ..	..	2	-	2
Milk Sampling .. ..	..	121	25	146
Slaughterhouses .. ..	..	21	1	22
		<u>5012</u>	<u>1087</u>	<u>6099</u>

In addition to the list of Public Health Inspectors' Visits, 299 complaints regarding blocked drains and waste water closets have been dealt with by the Department.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR

The following list of housing defects and nuisances were discovered, remedied and dealt with by serving of notice.

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS AND NUISANCES RECORDED IN JOURNAL (P.H.A.)

	Found	Abated
Roofs	9	16
Chimney stacks	2	3
Chimney flues	-	5
Eaves gutters	5	13
Rain water pipes	3	3
Walls - structure	10	8
Wall pointings	2	9
Yard surfacings	1	5
Outbuildings	1	4
Waste water closets defective	5	10
Fresh water closets defective	1	-
Drains	7	16
Ceilings	7	10
Wall plaster	3	3
Windows	1	11
Doors	7	9
Floors	2	4
Sinks	2	2
Water supply fittings	-	1
Dust and effluvia	1	4
Staircases .. ⁰	2	3
Fireplaces	1	1
	<u>72</u>	<u>140</u>
TOTALS		
NOTICES SERVED		

Informal 18 Statutory

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three industrial firms carried out improvements to plant, thus lowering still further the local pollution from industrial sources. Local industry, whilst no doubt improving its efficiency in recent years by carrying out boiler plant improvements, has played a valuable part in cleaning the atmosphere.

The maximum weekly tonnage of coal used by industry during peak winter months is 325 tons, compared with 1,120 tons prior to 1956, of which only 39 tons is 'hand fired' as against 379 tons formerly. Hand fired boilers, and often the mechanically fired 'sprinkler' types, are the ones which in the past have given rise to the greatest amount of pollution. The tonnage of coal now fired by the 'sprinkler' stokers is 43 tons per week, as against 579 tons. Since the industrial smoke problem was tackled in 1958, the percentage quantities of fuel being 'fired' by systems tending to produce smoke has been reduced from 86% to 9% and there is hope that the few remaining doubtful plants will carry out improvements in the near future.

The following table gives the details of these improvements, the figures in brackets are those relating to 1958.

Method of firing boilers	Number of boilers and classification of steam utilisation					
	Power and/or process and heating		Heating		Total	
	No.	Max. weekly tonnage or gallonage	No.	Max. weekly tonnage or gallonage	No.	Max. weekly tonnage or gallonage
<u>Coal (tons)</u> <u>Hand fired</u>	- (12)	- (256)	3 (20)	39 (123)	3 (32)	39 (379)
<u>Mechanically fired</u>						
Sprinklers	2 (17)	40 (549)	1 (2)	3 (30)	3 (19)	43 (579)
Overhead Sprinkler	1 (-)	3 (-)	1 (-)	6 (-)	2 (-)	9 (-)
Low ram coking	1 (5)	6 (152)	1 (-)	5 (-)	2 (5)	11 (152)
Chain grate	6 (1)	170 (10)	- (-)	- (-)	6 (1)	170 (10)
Underfeed	3 (-)	21 (-)	5 (-)	32 (-)	8 (-)	53 (-)
	13 (35)	240 (967)	11 (22)	85 (153)	24 (57)	325 (1120)
<u>Oil</u> <u>(Galls.)</u>	18 (-)	76,000 (-)	7 (1)	9,420 (500)	25 (1)	85,420 (500)

The following table gives the results of smoke observations taken during the year:-

Total number of observations.....	10
Complying with the Regulations.....	1
Not complying with the Regulations.....	9

Rawtenstall has not been designated as a 'black' area and in view of this and the fact of its large commitments with slum clearance programmes, the Health Committee decided against proceeding with domestic smoke control in 1962. The position was again reviewed in January, 1965, bearing in mind the change in fuel availability which was the subject of a special report by the Ministry of Power in December, 1963. The Committee, whilst fully appreciating the benefits to be derived from smoke control, re-affirmed their previous decision to take no action for the time being. I feel that ultimately a determined effort will have to be made, as smoke control has a vital part to play in the general re-habilitation of older towns, apart from the fact that air pollution is an unhealthy and unpleasant thing.

The authority is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, in which there are twenty-nine constituent local authorities represented.

Two volumetric instruments measuring amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere are situated, one at the Department's office in the town centre, and the other on the first floor of the Hall Carr Co-operative Grocery Store.

Monthly reports on the whole of this work are forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, and valuable comparisons with other areas are provided, whilst a monthly summary is issued for all recording stations in the country. The results are also forwarded to the Technical Officer of the Consultative Committee previously referred to, and the participating authorities regularly examine and discuss the significance of the results of their readings as well as discussing the various problems associated with smoke control in the industrial and domestic fields.

The results of the air sampling apparatus and meteorological records are appended.

MONTHLY POLLUTION AVERAGES

MONTH	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Health Office	Hall Carr	Health Office	Hall Carr
Jan.	168	221	217	211
Feb.	184	235	214	232
Mar.	175	212	258	241
Apl.	68	112	157	138
May	45	95	114	131
June	32	72	77	101
July	55	73	76	88
Aug.	66	74	97	99
Sept.	114	106	135	141
Oct.	201	152	221	198
Nov.	194	159	225	206
Dec.	200	154	225	172
Annual Average daily pollution	125	139	168	163

Measurements
in microgrammes
per cubic
metre.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND POLLUTION

(HEALTH OFFICE READINGS)

Meteorological Conditions	No. of days	Smoke	SO ₂	SMOKE in microgrammes per cubic metre			
Fog	3	663	587	Average	Highest	Lowest	
Clear	57	134	175	125	963	11	
Cloudy	58	114	160	SULPHUR DIOXIDE in mgrms/m ³			
Overcast	24	211	258	Average	Highest	Lowest	
Rain (+.01")	41	169	206	168	796	36	
Wet (+.04")	116	107	167	TEMPERATURE °F			
RAINFALL IN INCHES							
Total	Highest Daily	Highest Monthly		Av. Max.	Highest	Av. min.	Lowest
59.72"	1.75"	9.94"		53	78	43	16

Wind Direction	No. of days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂	Wind Velocity	Force No.	No. days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂
N.	5	73	125	Calm Air	0	-	-	-
NE.	50	130	153	Light Air	1	51	135	165
E.	10	161	179	Light Breeze	2	74	146	187
SE.	41	143	207	Gentle Breeze	3	101	126	175
S.	8	344	339	Moderate Wind	4	32	102	159
SW.	95	114	170	Fresh Wind	5	17	155	192
W.	31	93	145	Strong Wind	6	19	67	127
NW.	59	115	146	Moderate Gale	7	2	108	179
				Fresh Gale	8	3	53	90

DISINFESTATION

Advice and assistance is given to all occupiers of infested premises who seek our help. Treatment for householders is free if their co-operation can be secured, and the methods vary according to circumstances. The substances used are 10% D.D.T. powders with pyrethrum, 5% liquid D.D.T. in kerosene and Murfume D.D.T. and Murfume Lindane smoke generators.

Treatment by the Department's staff has been undertaken in the following cases:

<u>Type of Premise</u>		<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Cockroaches	- Domestic	40	81
	- Schools	6	20
	- Factories	2	9
	- Hotels	2	10
Fleas	- Domestic	1	3
	- Business	2	5
Flies	- Domestic	2	8
Silver Fish	- Domestic	1	1
	- Schools	1	1
Wasps	- Domestic	11	3
Earwigs	- Domestic	4	10
Golden Spider			
Beetles	- Domestic	1	2

SCHOOLS

There are 20 schools in the Borough and the following table sets out the general standard of sanitary arrangements. The Regulations referred to are based on the School Premises Amended Regulations.

Yard Surfaces unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
Sanitary Accommodation:										
Fresh water closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Trough closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
Refuse Disposal by dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Water Supply:										
Public mains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Private supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
Washing facilities unsatisfactory according to standard prescribed by Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL
Drinking facilities unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL

The facilities for handling school meals were mainly satisfactory and a high standard of cleanliness was observed. 6 schools prepare meals on their premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one tripe dresser in the Borough, and this was visited periodically.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 which brought into force a new licensing system for caravans, has two objects

- (i) to control the location of caravan sites by seeking appropriate planning permission
- (ii) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

This latter provision is governed by the issue of site licences by the local authority, which are only issued if planning permission is obtained. A total of five licences have been issued to date, subject to the necessary conditions.

RAG FLOCK

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, and the Act repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928. There are no licensed premises within the Borough but three premises are registered as users of filling materials.

RODENT CONTROL

Considerable work was done during the year. One man is employed full time with extra assistance being furnished as required for sewer and river bank treatments. A free service is given to tenants of domestic property but a charge is made for the treatment of business and farm premises

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

The following summary sets out the work carried out to deal with surface infestations. The figures show a slight increase in the number of treatments carried out compared with the previous year. All infestations apart from one were of a minor nature.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All Others	
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	14	8,576	146	2,617	11,353
Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	6	279	2	78	365
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	1	1
Common rat Minor	3	117	1	39	160
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Minor	3	109	1	27	140
Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	-	17	-	-	17
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Common rat Minor	-	3	-	-	3
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Ship rat Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Minor	-	10	-	-	10
Total No. of properties otherwise inspected	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	31	1129	11	289	1460
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	6	239	2	67	314
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	6	296	2	78	382

SEWER TREATMENT

The sewers in the town were treated twice during the year. During the first treatment, only 5 manholes were revealed to be infested. On the second treatment not one manhole was found to be infested. It is maintained that the satisfactory results have been due to the adoption in 1956 of the extended baiting technique. Fluoracetamide was used on both treatments.

	Test Baiting	Treatment	
		First	Second
No. of manholes in sewerage system	2,382	2,382	2,382
No. of manholes baited	693	23	23
No. of manholes showing complete 'take'	12	-	-
No. of manholes showing partial 'take'	-	5	-
No. of manholes showing nil 'take'	681	18	23

In order that comparisons may be made, the town's manholes are divided into twenty-four, one hundred lot sections, thus the number of manholes found to be infested in any one section can be expressed as a percentage. The following table compares the percentage number of infested manholes in each section in 1956 with the 1965 first treatment figures. The figures reveal that the rodent population in the sewers has almost been entirely wiped out in the last ten years.

Section No.	Percentage No. of treated manholes found infested.	
	1956	1965
1	19	-
2	6	-
3	22	-
4	41	-
5	16	-
6	2	-
7	43	-
8	28	-
9	10	-
10	8	2
11	37	1
12	13	-
13	20	2
14	15	-
15	21	-
16	12	-
17	4	-
18	3	-
19	16	-
20	11	-
21	Not installed	-
22	"	-
23	"	-
24	"	-

TREATMENT OF RIVERS

During the year the banks of the Limy Water and Whitewell Brook were treated with the following results:

	<u>Whitewell Brook</u>	<u>Limy Water</u>
No. of points baited	560	540
No. of points showing 'takes'	22	11
No. of poison bait 'takes'	22	11
Estimated weight of poison taken	44 ozs.	22 ozs.
No. of rats killed (estimated)	110	55

Again the results show a considerable reduction in the level of infestation since the Department commenced the treatment of river banks as a regular feature in 1953. In that year the estimated kill of rats in the Limy Water and Whitewell Brook based on the weight of poison bait taken was 4,000.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The above Act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952 seeks to control the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. All primary inspections were carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Four premises are licensed under the above Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The above Act regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and for purposes connected therewith. All primary inspections are carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Two applications for licences were received and granted.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st July 1965, provides for licensing of riding establishments. One application was received and licence granted during the year. Messrs. Black, Goodwin and Barr, Veterinary Surgeons of Burnley are appointed to carry out inspections before licenses are granted.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	182	-	-
Factories not included above to which Section 7 applies	149	12	5
Other premises to which Section 7 applies	10	-	-
<hr/>			
TOTAL	341	12	5
<hr/>			

DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>by H.M. Inspector</u>
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>				
Unsuitable or defective	5	3	1	4
<hr/>				

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with Section 133 (1) (c) of the Factories Act, 1961, notifications on the August list were received from six factory occupiers in the Borough that twenty-three outworkers were employed in classes of work specified by Order. This shows a decrease of fourteen outworkers from last year. These were entirely connected with the slipper industry. In six cases, where the outworker carried on work outside the Borough, the appropriate Local Authorities were informed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 ANNUAL REPORT

Although a separate report has been previously submitted to the Health Committee regarding the administration of the above Act it is believed to be of benefit to include this report also in the general Annual Report.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premise	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	-	51	25
Retail shops	7	143	84
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	17	12
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	214	123

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES - 252.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	246
Retail shops	430
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the public	84
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	780
Total Males	346
Total Females	434

EXEMPTIONS

NIL.

PROSECUTIONS

NIL.

INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1)
or (5) of the Act 4

Number of other staff employed for most of their
time on work in connection with the Act Nil

NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION

							<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	116	16	29
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	4	4
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	2
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	25	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences			..	..	..	..	103	189	29	52
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	78	14	18
Accommodation for Clothing			..	..	..	..	10	10	1	1
Floors, Passages and Stairs			..	..	..	..	56	88	18	26
Regulations for Securing Health and Safety							2	2	1	1
First Aid, General Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	93	32	32
Thermometers	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	85	24	24
Information for Employees	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69	14	14
								<u>800</u>		<u>205</u>

NARRATIVE

The planned programme to complete a general inspection of all registered premises by the end of the year was not quite fulfilled due mainly to some staff sickness. Although 173 general inspections have been carried out in 1964 and 1965, 9 of these refer to premises which have since been removed from the register mainly on account of demolition schemes. The true figure of 164 general inspections, out of the 214 premises registered at the end of the year, gives a percentage figure of about 77%. If one deducts another 17 registered premises shortly to be demolished under development schemes, which it is not proposed to inspect, together with 4 registered premises at the market which are to be the subject of further regulations, then the more realistic inspection percentage is 85%, leaving 28 premises.

Out of the 164 general inspections carried out at the currently registered premises only 9 premises totally complied with requirements and informal contravention notices have been served in connection with 155 premises. It is necessary however, to keep this figure in perspective, as although there is an obvious need to raise standards, very few premises were found to be seriously sub-standard in a large number of matters, and many premises had only minor contraventions. Generally the standard of offices was better than anticipated. The total number of contraventions recorded was 800 of which 205 had been rectified by the end of the year. In considering this latter figure I have been advised that much work was in hand at the end of the year and only 40% of the premises had been revisited to record progress. The following figures give the number of premises at which particular contraventions were noted, together with the actual number of contraventions recorded, and the number of contraventions known to have been remedied to date.

Cleanliness (Section 4)

The fact that 116 contraventions were noted in 64 premises does not mean that such a large number were in a dirty condition. The contraventions relate mainly to the poor decorative state of one or more rooms. This particularly applies at shops, where there is a general tendency to have shops which are attractive to the customers but rear rooms and passages tend to be neglected. 29 contraventions were rectified.

Overcrowding (Section 5)

Space requirements, including those not compulsory until 1st August, 1967, do not present serious problems. Contraventions were noticed in two instances, one of which was remedied by the end of the year.

Temperature (Section 6)

Requirements to maintain a reasonable temperature in rooms where people are employed will, in general, call for a reappraisal of the efficiency of heating systems in a number of premises. Shop premises in particular have problems in the opening and closing of doors and there is some reluctance among food traders to comply with the 61°F. standard on the grounds of deterioration of goods. This ignores the fact that natural heating during many months of the year promotes higher temperatures than this. On the other hand better cooling provisions are needed for the safe display of meat and meat products and additional legislation is long overdue in this connection. 37 premises were noted as being unsatisfactorily heated, 4 of which have been remedied. There was a general failure to provide thermometers and 85 contraventions were noted at 80 premises, 24 of which have been remedied.

Ventilation (Section 7)

Ventilation standards were quite good and only 6 contraventions were noted at 6 premises, 2 of which have been remedied.

Lighting (Section 8)

L.A. Circular No. 9 (supplement No. 1) calls for a special report to be submitted this year on the enforcement of the requirements to provide suitable and sufficient lighting. The information is required to cover certain main points and detailed information is required about premises inspected during the month of November 1965.

- (1) The standard of natural lighting in shops is mostly reasonable except in shops with enclosed window spaces. Artificial lighting is normally fairly good in serving areas but mostly unsatisfactory in storerooms, staircases and passages. Washing and internal sanitary facilities are usually reasonably lit but the artificial lighting of external W.C's did present one or two problems. The standard of natural and artificial lighting in offices is usually quite reasonable. 25 contraventions were noted at 19 premises.
- (2) Storerooms in shops on the whole are poor for both artificial and natural lighting.
- (3) Occupiers are advised of the appropriate standards recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society.
- (4) There have been no instances of excessive glare noted to date.

The detailed information concerning premises inspected in November 1965 is as follows:

Offices (6 premises)

Natural and artificial lighting in lumens per square foot measured at the working plane.

<u>Lumens/ft²</u>	<u>No. of rooms</u>	
	<u>Natural</u>	<u>Artificial</u>
less than 5	5	-
5 - 10	6	1
11 - 15	3	5
16 - 25	5	10
26+	6	9
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 25

Shops (14 premises)

<u>Lumens/ft²</u>	<u>Selling areas</u>		<u>Preparation and stockrooms</u>	
	<u>Natural</u>	<u>Artificial</u>	<u>Natural</u>	<u>Artificial</u>
less than 5	3	-	14	-
5 - 10	6	2	5	14
11 - 15	4	4	4	3
16 - 25	3	7	2	5
26+	-	3	-	3
	16	16	25	25

Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)

Sufficiency of sanitary conveniences did not present many problems and the contraventions noted mainly relate to unsuitability of tipper closets, lack of intervening ventilated spaces, cleanliness and lack of signing for sex. 189 contraventions were noted at 103 premises, and 52 contraventions have been remedied.

Washing Facilities (Section 10)

There is a general sufficiency of accommodation, but at many places there was a lack of hot water facilities, whilst the absence of towels and soap was also fairly common. 78 contraventions were noted at 55 premises, and 18 have been remedied.

Accommodation For Clothing (Section 12)

Standards in these requirements were reasonable and only 10 contraventions relating to 10 premises were noted. One has since been remedied.

Seating Arrangements And Seats For Sedentary Workers (Sections 13 and 14)

No contraventions were recorded under these provisions.

Eating Facilities (Section 15)

No contraventions were noted under these provisions.

Floors, Passages And Stairs (Section 16)

88 contraventions were noted at 56 premises and there is generally an increased awareness needed regarding safety measures under this section. Absence of handrails from staircases, worn stair treads and worn floor coverings were common hazards for accidents.

Regulations For Securing Health And Safety (Section 20)

At only 2 premises was machinery noted which did not give reasonable safety in use.

First Aid(Section 24)

93 premises were found to have no proper first aid requisites and the need for such requirements was obviously long overdue. 32 premises were recorded as having remedied this omission.

Information For Employees (Section 50)

Omission to display abstracts and other necessary information was noted in 69 instances of which 14 had been rectified by the end of the year.

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PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE STORAGE

The rate borne municipal bin scheme continued, in its second year, to work satisfactorily. Broadly the scheme is based on a renewal basis of one bin per premise as a bin becomes defective. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot B.S.S. galvanised dustbin with rubber lid is normally issued. During the year 781 dustbins, 719 rubber lids and 64 galvanised lids were supplied by the Department of which 612 dustbins, 582 rubber lids and 32 galvanised lids were supplied under the scheme at a cost of slightly less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate.

Projected housing schemes involving long 'carries' were considered as to their effect on refuse collection rates and it was decided to introduce the paper sack system at 250 houses to be built in the near future. Head units will be fixed to the door of a store which will mean the sacks will be protected and under cover. It was also agreed to experiment with an adaption of the paper sack system at holiday periods by issuing paper sacks on application to occupiers who experience temporary refuse storage difficulties following holiday periods. Comment on this scheme will be made in next year's Report.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The need to maintain or even improve on present day refuse collection services, in the light of changing circumstances has called for increased attention during the year and a number of changes have been instituted to deal with the situation for the time being. The changing circumstances referred to include:

- a). The difficulty of recruiting suitable labour for the important but often socially despised job of dustman, particularly having regard to present wage rates.
- b). The large scale clearance of older houses from which refuse collection was comparatively simple, and the building of new estates with longer carries, obviously will tend to slow down collection.
- c). The increasing bulkiness of refuse produced by modern packaging methods and alteration in house heating systems necessitates thought on previously accepted refuse storage arrangements and vehicle design.
- d). The general trend of the public to require even better services and particularly meet the problems associated with holiday breaks and their more frequent discard of bulky unwanted articles e.g. furniture and old cars.

In order to provide an incentive to maintain the present weekly refuse collection system in the light of a reduction from a 42 hour to a 40 hour working week and also in view of the ever increasing occasions of working men 'short', the Committee agreed to pay certain bonus payments. To date these payments have produced satisfactory results but eventually more attractive wages by way of national agreement, or by locally negotiated bonus schemes based on works study, may be necessary to maintain services. The introduction of paper sack schemes, mentioned in the previous paragraph, should help to meet the problems following the improvement of housing standards, the increasing problems of holiday breaks and the changing nature of refuse, and help to meet the demand for a better service.

Last year mechanical compression was provided on a new refuse vehicle, and this seems an inevitable design feature for future machines to handle bulky refuse and achieve more economic pay loads. The free service provided for the removal of bulky household refuse including furniture is receiving an ever increasing number of calls and the free removal service for old vehicles facilitated by the co-operation of a local disused-car dealer should meet for the time being at any rate this new problem of our changing world.

The types and age of the vehicles operated are as follows:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 16/18c yard capacity, and loaders cab. (used as a standby)	1956	YTE 74
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 16/18c yard capacity, and loaders cab.	1958	435 DTC
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 12c yard capacity, and loaders cab.	1962	507 XTB
Karrier Bantam 10c yard capacity	1962	687 TE
S. & D. TZ Type Fore and Aft Tipper 25c yard capacity, and loaders cab.	1964	HTF 522B

The average length of haul to tip for the larger vehicles is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles for the smaller vehicles. 9497 bins are collected weekly by the three teams, giving a performance of 120 bins per man per day, operating on a stint system.

The number of working days lost due to sickness and injury amounted to 289 or the labour of one man for more than one year. The high sickness rate occurred mainly in the last quarter of the year and coincided with a widespread influenza epidemic.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Tipping was continued on the 9.4 acres of land which has been leased on the westerly side of the old Meadow Head tip. The proposed scheme of tipping which has received planning approval is expected to be spread over 10 - 12 years in two stages, provides for re-soiling and seeding on completion, and reversion back as a level plateau to agricultural use. A Weatherill Hydraulic Mechanical Shovel operates on the tip.

To supplement the free collection service of bulky articles and to discourage people from indiscriminate tipping, a free disposal service was offered for loads up to one ton in bulk. The number of loads tipped were as follows:

Refuse	..	..	..	..	3,027
Sweepings	..	..	..	..	122
Gully Material	..	..	..	..	273
Various	..	..	..	..	273

PAIL CLOSETS

The mechanical gully emptier is hired from the Highways Department on one and a half days per week for the emptying of 115 pails provided at unsewered property. The large majority of these pails are emptied weekly and on each occasion, the emptied pail is charged with approximately a gallon of 'white' disinfectant fluid.

CLEANSING COSTS

The cost of refuse collection and disposal (excluding excreta removed) for the financial year ending 31st March, 1966, was as follows:

	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Totals</u>		
	£			£			£		
Total gross expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	22,580		6,145		28,725	
Gross income .. .. .	..	..	..	1,005		2,004		3,009	
Nett cost .. .. .	..	..	..	21,575		4,141		25,716	
Nett cost per 1,000 population ..	..			926		178		1,104	
Nett cost per 1,000 premises .. ..	..			2,271		436		2,707	
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Nett cost per ton	3	2	8			12	6		3 15 2

The above official statistical return does not forcibly indicate the comparative cheapness of this vital local authority service. In more simple terms the nett cost of collecting and disposing of refuse from each of nearly 10,000 premises is about 1/0d per week or 5d. per week per person.

SALVAGE

The weight and value of salvage collected during the year was as follows:

			T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	234	16	1	1819	15	4
Non-ferrous Metals	..			1	3	4	15	9
Ferrous Metals	..	..		1	2		10	6
Textiles	..	..		1	0		16	9
String	..	..		6	1	1	5	0
Scrap Tins	..	..	1	13	3	5	1	3
TOTALS			237	0	2	1832	4	7
Less Salvage Bonus	..					470	12	3
Net Income	..	..				1361	12	4

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are eight ladies' and gentlemen's public conveniences, and eight urinals to which forty-one visits were paid by members of the staff during the year. Malicious damage continued to cause appreciable expenditure in repairs. During the year new conveniences were completed in Waterfoot, complete with washing facilities and other modern amenities.

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S E C T I O N E .

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats and Bungalows</u>
(a) By the local authority	17	52
(b) By other local authorities	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons	33	-

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	177
Number of inspections made for the above purpose	709
Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable, at reasonable expense, of being rendered fit:	
(a) Number found during the year	147
(b) Number at end of the year	1,500
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	30

CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	97	311	130
(2) Houses included by reasons of bad arrangement etc.	6	15	6
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2)	1	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1)	4	4	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Housing Act, 1957)

	No.	Persons	Displaced Families
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1)	47	102	37
(9) Under Sections 17(3), and 26 ..	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	59	-
(12) After formal notices under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	3	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	No. of houses	No. of separate dwellings
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48	19	19

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	No. of Houses	No. of Occupants
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	Nil	Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:
<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u> <u>Local Authority</u>
(a) By private individuals to L.A.	12 -
(b) Finally approved by L.A.	17 -
(c) Submitted by L.A. to Ministry	- 5
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	- 1
(e) Work completed	15 -

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS 1961 & 1964 STANDARD GRANTS

	No. of Dwelling Houses Affected
<u>Action during year:</u>	
(a) Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to full standard	135
(b) Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to reduced standard	-
(c) Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to full standard	110
(d) Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to reduced standard	-
(e) Work completed	104

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

(a) Action to date

Seven Clearance Areas, involving 80 houses were represented during the year. Four of these areas involving 56 houses became the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders. A further 47 houses were represented for closure and demolition as individual unfit houses. The action taken under slum clearance programmes since October, 1955, when full scale action commenced, may be summarised as follows:

<u>Represented</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
76 Clearance Areas	921
Individual unfit houses	253

1,174

Confirmed Orders and Undertakings	1,133
Awaiting confirmation	41

1,174

Displacements

Empty on representation	219
To L.A. houses	608
To other accommodation	200
Awaiting displacement from confirmed Orders	106
Awaiting displacement from unconfirmed Orders	41

1,174

Closures or Demolitions

Closed	114
Demolished	655
Vacated houses awaiting demolition	239
Occupied houses awaiting demolition after re-housing	147
Houses retained under Section 48 Housing Act, 1957.	19

1,174

(b) Future Programmes

Outstanding representations in currently approved five year programme ending in 1967	662
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Estimated number for representation in 1968/1969	250
--	-----

912

Due to some delay in the house building programme and the difficulties experienced by the present time gap between inspection and representation on the one hand, and re-housing on the other, it was decided to delay inspections by six months. Thus inspection of houses in the second five year programme is likely to be completed in 1968. The details of clearance programmes beyond this have not been finalised but the estimate of 250 houses remaining for early clearance should be completed by 1969 or early 1970. In addition there are approximately a further 200 houses which are of an age or type which indicate they should be cleared eventually but the majority of these could be wisely left until the bulk of back to back improvement programmes have been completed.

IMPROVEMENT OF UNFIT HOUSES

These projected schemes are mainly concerned with the improvement of soundly constructed, suitably sited back to back properties, the majority of which have been approved for compulsory purchase in the event of owners being unwilling or unable to carry out the improvements. Associated in the same blocks of property are many through type houses, the bulk of which are not unfit, but many require improving by way of standard grant. In a minority of cases, in the event of owners not carrying out the improvements, the property will be scheduled for clearance as it is not considered suitable for Council purchase and improvement. The back to back property for improvement falls into two main types viz. a). those requiring through conversion to provide satisfactory housing accommodation, b). the so called double fronted type, which with improvement of ventilation can be modernised to provide a satisfactory unit of accommodation for at least a fifteen year period, and if 'through' converted, results in too large a house for general need except in a few isolated cases. It does not appear practicable to commence the 'through' conversion scheme in any quantity until after 1969/1970, but it has been recommended to aim for completion in a five year programme. The detailed figures of these respective improvement schemes which cover a further 677 houses (8% of the town's total) are as follows:

(a) Back to back conversion scheme

	<u>No. of affected houses.</u>	
	<u>Back to Back</u>	<u>Through</u>
(1) For compulsory purchase if necessary	350	172 (53)
(2) For clearance if owners do not submit improvement proposals	52	12 (2)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	402	184 (55)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The 'through' houses shown in brackets have already been improved by grants.

(b) Double fronted back to back improvement schemes

The year was notable for the start that was made in pursuing these schemes, the majority of which do not impose any additional strain on re-housing resources. This was mainly rendered possible by the six months suspension of slum clearance inspections. The work proved time-absorbing, as many discussions took place with affected owners and often interviews had to be arranged in the evening. Much experience will be gained by these schemes which should prove helpful when the larger back to back programmes are being considered. So far, procedure has been carried out on informal lines and no formal action has been taken, but this may be necessary in a few isolated cases which had not been resolved by the end of the year.

The position with regard to double fronted back to back houses prior to action being taken in March 1965 was briefly as follows:

1. Improvements completed, or in progress	.. .. .	39
2. Improved to 'three point' standard under a deferred demolition scheme	.. .. .	19
3. Outstanding cases for compulsory purchase if necessary	..	110
4. Outstanding cases for demolition if owners do not improve	..	9
		<hr/> 177 <hr/>

It was decided to approach owners of 105 of the 119 outstanding houses, the remaining 14 being deferred to be dealt with as minority units in back to back conversion schemes. The state of progress at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:

1. Owners agreeable to carry out improvements

(a) Work completed	14	
(b) Grant application approved	6	
(c) Grant application awaiting approval	2	
(d) Grant application not yet submitted	7	<u>29</u>
		(owner-occupied 25)
		(rented 4)

2. Council accepted owners offer to sell

(a) Purchased	23	
(b) Under negotiation, awaiting completion	9	<u>32</u>
		(all tenanted)

3. Standard accepted at present (deficient in food store only)

17	<u>17</u>
	(owner-occupied 17)

4. Deferred on special grounds (old age, sickness etc.)	6	<u>6</u>	(owner-occupied 1)
			(rented 5)
5. No definite progress			
(a) No owner response	2		
(b) Under consideration	6	<u>8</u>	(owner-occupied 5)
			(rented 3)
6. Re-classification			
(a) For demolition	10		
(b) For through conversion	3	<u>13</u>	(owner-occupied 1)
			(rented 12)
Total owner-occupied			49
Total rented			56
			<u>105</u>

It is considered that the figures reveal a willing response by owner-occupiers to modernise their properties but the landlords of tenanted property generally respond by offering their sale to the Council. This latter attitude was also born out by the experience gained in the first Improvement Area which will be reported on later in the Report. As the Council acquire the property the Borough Architect will prepare schemes of improvement and the outcome of these, particularly in relation to costs and rentals charged, should provide useful information for the future. The overall progress with the 105 double fronted back to backs dealt with in the year was considered satisfactory, as virtually only 14 of them had not been resolved, of which 6 were deferred because of infirmity or sickness of the occupants precluding the carrying out of improvements for the time being.

IMPROVEMENT OF REASONABLY FIT BUT SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

This category deals with the soundly built terraced houses in the Borough which have not been otherwise scheduled for clearance, improvement or review within the next fifteen years. In other words these are generally the type suitable for improvement by way of standard grant. A detailed report on a survey of these houses was made in 1965, and every effort is being made to keep up to date the information provided, by an annual adjustment of figures. The ammended position at the end of 1965 is as follows.

	<u>Owner-Occupiers</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Houses up to standard			
(a) with grant	729	6	735
(b) without grant	390	57	447
	<u>1,119</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>1,182</u>

	<u>Owner-Occupiers</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>
2. Houses slightly below standard (majority food store deficiency only, average grant entitlement £19)	578	113	691
3. Houses with hot water supply and bath in bathroom (majority lacking internal W.C. and food store - average grant entitlement £53)	263	75	338
4. Houses with hot water supply but no bathroom (average grant entitlement £115)	257	93	350
5. Houses without hot water supply and few amenities (majority external W.C. or W.W.C. only - average grant entitlement £148)	306	309	615
	<hr/>		
Total All Groups	2,523	653	3,176
	<hr/>		
	(79.4%)	(20.6%)	

Comparison with the 1964 figures reveals an increase of 120 houses up to standard and an increase in the number of owner-occupied houses to nearly 80% in this class of property. In view of this high percentage of owner-occupied houses the 1964 Report on Housing Standards expressed doubt as to the effectiveness, in Rawtenstall at least, of the new Improvement Area procedure which only enables compulsory action to be taken in respect of tenanted houses, apart from other apparent weakness in the procedure. However, it was agreed to declare an Improvement Area to test procedure and reactions, and apparently Rawtenstall was only one of five authorities in the North West who declared an Improvement Area in 1965. The area was situated in Waterfoot and chosen on two main grounds.

- a). It was an area containing 35% of tenanted property which was high compared with the overall figure of 20% for the Borough,
- b). It was an area in which the desirable larger aspect of urban renewal could be considered.

The relevant details of the Area as originally planned were:

No. of houses in Area	=	40 tenanted (35%)
		72 owner-occupied (65%)
		<hr/> 112 <hr/>

Total number of improvable dwellings = 67 (60%)

Tenanted improvable dwellings = 39 .°. 1 was up to standard.

Owner-occupied improvable dwellings = 28 .°. 44 were up to standard.

Letters outlining the scheme and the various deficiencies were sent to owners and tenants (including owner-occupiers) of all properties. Discussions with owners of rented properties involved many considerations and resolved themselves as follows:

	<u>Houses</u>
(a) owner agreeing to carry out work	13
(b) owner selling property to sitting tenant	4
(c) owner offers property for sale to Council	19
(d) owner offering property for sale on obtaining vacant possession in near future	1
(e) agreement by Council to accept standard of house - food store deficiency only	2
	<hr/> 39 <hr/>

All the above matters were resolved informally and therefore it was unnecessary to proceed with the service of Preliminary Notices as requested by the Act. The Council agreed to negotiate for the purchase of the property offered for sale with a view to acquisition and improvement.

It is apparent from this scheme and the double fronted back to back scheme that a large percentage of owners of tenanted property are unwilling to improve their property despite being able to receive grants and higher rents, and they prefer to sell either to the Council or to their tenants. Where owners sold to their tenants or other persons all the new owner-occupiers were in agreement to carry out the improvements. Unfortunately the satisfactory resolution of the tenanted property was not forthcoming from the owner-occupiers where reliance had to be made for a voluntary response to improve.

Only four owner-occupiers applied for standard grants to improve, leaving 24 owner-occupied houses not up to standard seven of which only require a foodstore but eight still require a bathroom and other amenities. It may very well be that when work gets seriously under way by the Council reluctant owner-occupiers in the area, may follow suit and certainly extra persuasive efforts will be made later.

GENERAL

At the end of the year there were 462 applicants for Council houses, of which 321 were included in the first priority list on the qualifying grounds prescribed by the Housing Committee.

There were no cases of overcrowding occurring in Council houses during the year.

The house building programme has been integrated with the proposed clearance programme, to make provision for the re-housing of the displaced families in the vicinity of their present locality so far as practical, and schemes at present on the drawing board include a further 150 houses, flats and bungalows.

S E C T I O N F .

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local authorities are still responsible for many important duties connected with milk distribution, including the sampling of milk after it leaves the farm. They also possess the powers for prevention of infection of milk, and duties in connection with water supply, sewage disposal and housing at farm and dairy premises.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 came into operation during last year, and the designation 'Tuberculin Tested' disappeared from use so far as describing milk is concerned. The last of the 'specified areas' was declared in June 1962 so that the whole of England and Wales became a 'specified area' and tuberculin tested milk became a rule rather than an exception. New designation for raw milk is "Untreated Milk" to distinguish it from milk which is subject to some form of heat treatment. There are 27 producer retailers of untreated milk in the Borough.

The following registrations and licences are in operation in the district:

Milk and Daries (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of registered distributors operating in the district .. 100

The following table details the number and results of samples taken during the year:

		<u>Results</u>			
		<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. Positive</u>	<u>No. Negative</u>	<u>No. Result</u>
<u>Raw Milk - Tuberculin Tested</u>					
(a)	Tuberculosis biological test	41	-	41	-
(b)	Brucella Abortus, Ring test	157	50	107	-
(c)	Brucella Abortus, Culture test	157	5	152	-
		<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. satis- factory</u>	<u>No. unsatis- factory</u>	<u>No. Results</u>
<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>					
(a)	Phosphatase test	26	26	-	-
(b)	Methylene blue reduction test	26	26	-	-
<u>Sterilised Milk</u>					
(a)	Turbidity test	29	29	-	-

The change of emphasis in milk quality judgement noted in the previous paragraph by distinguishing untreated milks from treated milks is more than justified when one considers our recent Annual Reports on milk sampling results.

Comment has been made in previous reports on the local incidence of brucella organisms in the milk supply, and the point made that tuberculin tested milk was not necessarily safe milk. 157 samples of milk were taken last year by the Department for the purposes of checking milk supplies in this connection. This supplemented the sampling undertaken by the Lancashire County Council who also submit their samples of milk, taken primarily for chemical quality control, for brucella investigation. Bulk sampling revealed infection in five herds during the year, and as in former years, we undertook individual cow sampling to trace infected cows. Last year eight herds were found to be infected.

Since 1961, when serious attention was devoted to this matter, it has been revealed that out of the 27 herds in the town furnishing raw milk for retail sale, 14 have been found to be infected with brucella organisms during this period. These herds have involved 46 infected animals, the milk from all of which has been immediately isolated and sent for heat treatment. Later, certain of these animals, where appropriate, have been slaughtered, the milk from others continues to be sent for heat treatment but other animals have been sold. The absence of legislation to control the sale of infected animals is deplored, but the majority of the local farmers appreciate the problem and endeavour to sell their animals to wholesale producers of milk who send their milk for heat treatment. Many of the local farmers who have experienced trouble with brucella infection request us to take individual cow samples when they are buying in new stock.

Until this problem can be tackled by the Government with the same determination that was applied in the elimination of tuberculosis, then the control of this milk infection is not going to be easy. It is considered, however, that by our co-operative efforts with local farmers the degree of infection is slowly being reduced.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Two years operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, did not present any new problems. The main provisions of the Regulations are as follows:

- (a) Meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and must not be removed from slaughterhouses until it has been inspected.
- (b) Meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked. The manner of inspection, the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption and the method of marking are prescribed in detail in the Schedule to the Regulations.
- (c) Local authorities may charge for inspection and the minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from three hours to twenty-four hours.

The scale of charges for meat inspection was again reviewed, and it was decided to retain the charges as fixed. The rates are as follows: cattle 2/0d; calves 6d; pigs 6d; and sheep 4d. The expenditure incurred on meat inspection by way of salaries, transport etc. is more than the income derived from the charges.

All meat and offal is, immediately after condemnation, collected by the Department, stained with green dye and later sold for manufacture into feeding meals and fertilisers. The proceeds from the sale of the meat are credited to the butcher suffering loss, whilst income from the sale of offal defrays the Corporation's handling charges. This system has worked satisfactorily and ensures proper control and satisfactory disposal of diseased meat and offals.

MEAT INSPECTION RECORD SUMMARY

	Cattle Excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
No. of animals killed	3553	967	26	1129	21,524
No. of animals inspected	3553	967	26	1129	21,524
<u>All Diseases Except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	4	1	15
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1089	675	3	411	2,932
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	30.6%	69.9%	26.9%	36.4%	13.6%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	.35%	-
<u>Cysticercosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercosis	0.11%	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Disease Classification	Entire Carcases	Part Carcase	Head	Lungs	Heart	Skirt	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Stomach	Intestine	Udders	Tails	Weight of Meat - lbs.
<u>Cattle</u> (4,520 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	1	4	10	382	9	4	592	980	8	29	10	3	166	3	685½
<u>Calves</u> (26 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	4	-	3	6	3	3	3	-	3	6	4	3	2	3	243
<u>Sheep</u> (21,524 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than T.B.	15	5	12	652	14	13	896	1688	10	30	15	16	-	12	514
<u>Pigs</u> (1,129 inspected)															
T.B.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Other than T.B.	1	3	1	393	4	1	44	59	8	2	5	6	1	1	122

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<u>Disease Except T.B.</u>		<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	
Weight of Meat lbs.	Weight of Offal lbs.	Weight of Meat lbs.	Weight of Offal lbs.
<u>1,564½</u>	<u>22,725</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>

REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION OF WHOLE CARCASES

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Empyaema	-	-	1	-
Uraemia	-	1	-	-
Oedema	1	2	6	-
Emaciation	-	-	5	-
Acute Septic Pneumonia	-	-	1	-
Dropsy	-	-	2	-
Immaturity	-	1	-	-
Carcinoma	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	1	4	15	1

Post Mortem Data Concerning Cystercercosis

Cyst Location	No. of Cases	No. of Cysts	Type of Cyst	
			Viable	Non-viable
Head only	2	2	2	-
Head & Heart	2	7	7	-

Five applications for licences to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep and pigs under the provision of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted during the year.

Thirty-two inspections were also made for the purpose of inspecting food at retailer's premises and the following articles were condemned:

Meat raw	60 lbs.	Fish frozen	36½lbs.
Meat tinned	233½lbs.	Veg., frozen	24 lbs.
Fruit tinned	36½lbs.	Egg White frozen	108 lbs.
Veg., tinned	28½lbs.	Low Fat Yogurt	12 cartons.
Jam bottled	2 lbs.	Milk dried	50 lbs.
Pudding tinned	2½lbs.	Orange Juice tinned	4 tins.
Fish tinned	4½lbs.	Sponge Cake frozen	2 lbs.
Milk evaporated, tinned	20½lbs.	Dessicated Coconut	100 lbs.
Biscuits	2 lbs.	Dressed Turkeys	1,009 lbs.
Soup tinned	7 lbs.	Ice Lollies	4 doz.
Meat frozen	7 lbs.	Ices	4 doz.

FOOD PREMISES

Eighty-two inspections of food premises were carried out, and this is better than last year. With the increase of inspectorial staff which occurred at the end of 1964 it was possible to devote more time to the important subject of clean food which for some time has been neglected by the pressure of slum clearance and meat inspection work. Informal notices were served upon the persons concerned, when defects were found, as follows:

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

<u>NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness of Equipment	17	27	3	3
Food to be Protected from risk of Contamination	22	29	3	7
Personal Cleanliness	9	10	-	-
Carrying of Food and Wrapping etc. of Open Food	1	1	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences	9	11	2	2
Wash Hand Basins to be Provided	11	12	-	-
First Aid Materials to be Provided	2	2	1	1
Accommodation for Clothing etc.	4	4	1	1
Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment	1	1	-	-
Lighting of Food Rooms	3	3	-	-
Ventilation of Food Rooms	2	2	-	-
Cleanliness and Repair etc. of Food Rooms	27	74	2	8
Accumulation of Refuse etc.	6	6	-	-
Temperature at which Certain Foods are to be Kept	3	3	1	1
General Requirements as to Stalls and Vehicles	1	1	-	-
Water Supply to be Provided	4	4	-	-
		<u>190</u>		<u>14</u>

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:

1. General grocers and provision dealers	.. .. .	124
2. Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	.. .. .	30
3. Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	.. .. .	4
4. Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.	.. .. .	42
5. Bakers and/or confectioners	.. .. .	35
6. Fried fish shops	.. .. .	26
7. Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	.. .. .	19
8. Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	.. .. .	91
9. Others	.. .. .	3

ICE CREAM

There are three manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, two of whom use the hot-mix method and one the cold-mix method. In only one instance is the production carried out on a large scale, the others are small traders and shopkeepers manufacturing for their own requirements. The details of registrations at the end of the year were as follows:

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
1. Manufacturing retailers	2	1
2. Retailers only	99	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Generally speaking, inspection of the premises above revealed that the relevant Acts and Regulations, together with the adopted Lancashire County Council's Codes of Practice, were being satisfactorily observed. Nineteen samples of ice-cream were collected, all of which were classified as Provisional Grade 1. These results are highly satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

The Lancashire County Council undertake the sampling of food for quality, assistance being rendered by this Department as required. Doctor S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished the following information:

A total of 116 samples was obtained, consisting of 60 samples of milk (2 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 56 others comprising:

1 cough mixture	1 zinc and castor oil B.P.
1 boracic acid powder B.P.	1 Health and Liver Salts
1 gelatine	1 Paracetamol Tablets
1 canned meat	1 tomato juice, canned
1 coffee	1 cut mixed peel
1 liquid paraffin B.P.	2 flavouring material
1 castor oil B.P.	1 oatmeal
1 custard powder	2 table jelly
1 lemon pie filling	1 chicken paste, canned
1 ginger, ground	1 cheese spread
1 curry powder	1 mincemeat
2 plain flour	1 Gelusil Tablets
1 orange sponge cake mixture	1 Ferraplex B. Tablets
1 chicken flavoured rice	4 fruit, dried
1 dessert powder (vanilla)	1 golden raising flour
1 mustard, liquid	1 cream, sterilized
1 Epsom Salts B.P.	1 icing mix
1 Tincture of Iodine B.P.	1 coconut, shredded
2 baking powder	1 lard
1 lemon cheese	2 whisky
1 ground mace	1 rum
1 potted salmon	2 brandy
1 sago	1 gin
1 soup mixture, dried	

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 cough mixture	Contained ammonia (expressed as ammonium Chloride) 7.23% compared with 4% declared. Also contained 2% Potassium Bromide, compared with 1% declared.	Manufacturer communicated with.
1 boracic acid powder B.P.	Boric acid by B.P. assay only 97.5%. Boric acid B.P. should contain not less than 99.5% boric acid.	Manufacturer communicated with.
1 Tincture of iodine B.P.	Iodine contents 2.82% (B.P. limits 2.4% - 2.7%) Potassium Iodine content 2.87% (B.P. limits 2.4% - 2.7%)	Baker communicated with.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Functions with regard to the above Act, which are administered by the Health Committee, are carried out by the Police. I am indebted to Supt. R. L. Smith for details of the work carried out by his officers during 1965.

Number of cases of Foot and Mouth Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases of Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of cases of Fowl Pest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of cases of Swine Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of Sheep Scab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of notices of intention to Sheep Dip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Movement Licences issued in connection with:

Animals landed from Ireland, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Foot and Mouth Diseases Order, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Sheep Scab Order, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Swine Fever Order, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Anthrax Order, 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

A total of two hours has been spent in visiting premises and making enquiries in connection with Fowl Pest, and a total of ten hours has been spent in making inspections of vehicles and records under the Transit of Animals Order and the Movement of Animals (Records) Order.

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